

## Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.  
JOSEPH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.  
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.  
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.  
B. HARTES, Black Creek, Wayne county.  
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill, P. O., Lenoir county.  
This paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Holloway's Periodical Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

Asheville, N. C., is a beautiful and thriving village, and we hope, some of these days, to have an opportunity of visiting it, and the delightful region in which it is situated, without being subjected to that terrible stage-travelling, the very thought of which causes our bones to ache. At present, however, it is great way off—so far off, indeed, that it is about the last place from which we would expect to see emanating the animadversions of our neighbors who might feel inclined to dissent from the course of the Journal in any matter whatsoever, since, nobody in this section ever has an opportunity of seeing any of the papers published there. It was, therefore, with something akin to wonder, that we noticed in the Wilmington Herald, of Thursday, some reference to the communication in the Asheville News, wherein the writer, who hails from Wayne county, and signs himself "An Eastern man," takes us pretty severely to task, simply because we have taken the liberty to claim the recent triumph of the Democratic party in North Carolina as a Democratic triumph—as due to the principles of the Democratic party, and not to the exertion of any one man, no matter how distinguished or influential.

But, before going any farther, we would take occasion to relieve our Wayne county friend of any uneasiness upon a certain point. He says that the "course of the Journal has excited a great deal of mortification among eastern Democrats, and he speaks the concurrent sentiment of thousands when he says that it is doing Mr. Clingman a great deal of good, and the "Journal" harm.

We really wish "good" to Mr. Clingman, and are pleased to learn that we have been able to do him "good"—but there is a "good" which takes precedence in our estimation of Mr. Clingman or of any other man—the good of the Democratic party. We do not think it good that the Democratic party should be taught to depend for success upon Mr. Clingman or Mr. any other man. Our dependence must be on our principles and in our own exertions. We do not think it "good" that a fiction should be kept up enabling our opponents to ignore the triumph of Democratic principles, by attributing the success of the Democratic party not to the force of these principles—not as an endorsement of a Democratic administration, but by giving the whole credit to the influence of Mr. Clingman. Now, this was incorrect—it did injustice to the Democratic party of North Carolina. Mr. Bragg was elected Governor of North Carolina, although the returns from Mr. Clingman's District show an increased majority for General Dockery of five to six hundred over that given to Mr. Kerr. Nay, had General Dockery received the full majority given in that District to Mr. Clay, in 1844, Mr. Bragg would still have been elected by some nine hundred or thereabouts.

As for the harm to the Journal, we feel confident that our friend, "An Eastern Man," (for we cannot believe that he is unfriendly,) will be pleased to learn that we have no fears, except on the score of our paper, which keep steadily increasing, and never faster or more steadily than at the present time; but that is an evil which most publishers are willing to bear with, desiring to be still more afflicted. But even were the matter otherwise, that would be no argument, nor would the mere fear of temporary harm deter us for one moment from speaking out what might seem to us right and proper to be spoken.

The correspondent of the News says:

"The 'Journal' would have as little success of the Democratic party as was due to the Mountain District and to Mr. Clingman's influence; as Mr. Dockery gained a few—compulsively no votes in that district. Let's see—Dockery, just as Scott did two years ago, was going to the mountains with large gains, gains so astounding, that every eye was turned to the mountains. The same thing had occurred there—said they—Scott has carried the State—Dockery has carried the State. Even the eyes of the editors of the 'Journal' as his paper will show, were strained in that direction; anxiety was in his heart and anxiety plainly discernible in his editorial; and hope, to dispel it from both places, was to come from the mountains. It came; Scott was defeated—it came; Dockery was defeated.

He then proceeds to expatiate, with a pleasure which sounds strangely from a Democrat, upon our loss at the last Governor's election, in this County, which he puts down, with a liberal hand, at about four hundred, being a slight exaggeration of about one hundred. We would beg to call the attention of this enthusiastic correspondent back to the dull routine of facts, and request his attention to one or two which an analysis of the official vote will show, namely—that General Dockery made a gain in the Mountain District of between five and six hundred—that this was above his average gain throughout the State—that even this District, over which this "Eastern Man" appears so much to rejoice, shows only a loss of between six and seven hundred, a mere trifle greater than that in the Mountain District. There is certainly something amusing in the closing sentences of the quotation we have made—"It came; Scott was defeated—it came; Dockery was defeated."

If we might do so without impertinence, we would beg leave to ask how Dockery was defeated by obtaining an increased majority of between five and six hundred votes? We make this enquiry without wishing to reflect in any way upon our brethren of the Mountains. The Democrats there did their duty, and are entitled to full credit with their brethren in the other districts, but not above or to the exclusion of all others.

We are free to say that we think it eminently unsafe to look to any extraneous influences, for the sources of Democratic strength, and we also sincerely believe that the majorities for Mr. Bragg, as well as for General Pierce, would have been very largely increased had the Democracy of the East been fully awakened to the necessity of exertion, instead of being lulled into a false security by rumors of some mysterious and semi-miraculous changes to be brought about in the Mountains, which, some how or other, were to "save the State." For our own part, when we are convinced of any truth, and of its bearing upon the permanent interests of the party, we feel it our duty to declare it freely and fairly, undeterred by fears or threats of "harm" to ourselves; and, indeed, we feel too firm a reliance upon the sterling Democracy of the State, and of none more than those of old Wayne, to entertain the slightest fears of the result of speaking what we know to be right and proper to be spoken.

The insinuations of our being prompted by envy, jealousy, &c., which the correspondent of the "News" indulges in, he must himself admit, upon reflection, to be unjust, if he knows either the course of this paper or its editors. We give full, free, and liberal credit to our brethren, in every part of the State, and to none more than those of the mountains; but we differ from him inasmuch as we are unwilling to give exclusively to one section what we feel to be due to the whole. We really and truly admire much in Mr. Clingman's course, and are so far from being inimical to him that we should hail his advent into the ranks

of the Democratic party with pride and pleasure; but can this correspondent give us any open, unequivocal evidence of such advent? Private assurances to individuals will not do—for, as we said once before, such things must not be done in a corner; and we are sure that neither he nor anybody else ought to expect the highest honors of the Democratic party to be bestowed upon one who is not prepared, fully and unequivocally, publicly, and without reserve, to cast his lot with that party, for better or for worse. We beg this correspondent, and all others, to rest satisfied of one thing—the Journal is nobody's organ—it reflects nobody's preferences—its editors speak what they believe to be in accordance with Democratic principles and usages. Let what they say be judged simply upon its own merits.

Causes operated to produce the falling off in this County, for which it is easy to account—chiefly the excitement about internal improvements, felt more strongly here than at any other point. Although we felt satisfied ourselves, with the soundness of Mr. Bragg's position upon this point, we felt from the first, the difficulty of convincing others. We felt it as soon as the nomination was made, but, being satisfied of the soundness and ability of the candidate, we cheerfully yielded our ideas of expediency, so far as this section is concerned, to the views of the party throughout the State. The fact that Mr. Bragg did not visit this place, operated against him to the amount of at least a hundred votes. Local causes, well known and appreciated here, more than can be accounted for all the balance. There is no real falling off in New Hanover, and the full Democratic strength will be shown at the next favorable opportunity. The over zeal of some indiscreet friends of Mr. Clingman has forced us into almost every thing we have said at anytime. It is they and not the Journal who are doing him harm—although none is meant on either side.

The Senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer pitches into the miserable, filthy little hole at Richmond, where the trains are so arranged as to compel passengers to get going and returning from the North. It is essentially the Editor of the Observer styles it "a nuisance to travellers." We take issue with him on one point, however—he says the bar-room—the only room open for males did not appear to have been swept for many hours; hours is altogether to feeble a word, "years" is the thing, yeagages, centuries, eras, anything expressive of a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The water excites the wrath of the Observer—what would he have said, had he been foolish enough to attempt mixing it with anything stronger, as we once were foolish enough to do after a long night's travel. The recollection is too painful to dwell upon.

We are by no means squeamish, yet we would not particularly like to eat steak at that table after what we once saw. Happening one morning to get a seat near one end of the table, we observed the custom of the waiters, which was to tumble the cold steak from the plates of travellers who had finished, into one side of the tin dish where the process of bubbling and simmering was kept up by means of a Spirit lamp under, while the hot steak for others was dipped out of the opposite side of the same dish. We laid ourselves out on boiled eggs, believing that the shell offered some protection, yet not without some unpleasant recollections of Dr. Johnson's progress into Scotland. The old fellow had a most terrible prejudice against the Scots, especially accusing them of dirt. It so happened that he stopped at a cottage one day, and after refusing to partake of various enumerated viands, at last took up with the old woman's proposition to roast some eggs in the ashes, believing that nobody could dirty an egg in the shell. Presently he enquired if the eggs were nearly ready and the old woman told him she would try, which she proceeded to do by thrusting into them a big needle, with which she had been engaged in picking the most abominable set of teeth in the world. The man who had made a dictionary failed to find in his vocabulary words to express his feelings.

We know that there are good hotels in Richmond, as any place North or South, and therefore make no reflection upon that city any more than we do upon the Scotch by quoting Dr. Johnson's misapprehension. But that little house at the Railroad is awful, or used to be.

The Savannah Georgian learns, upon authority entitled to great confidence, that the loss of the rice crop on the Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers, by the storm of the 8th inst., will be like this—four-fifths on the Altamaha about one-third, and on the Satilla, nothing. On the rivers between Savannah and Charleston, the probable loss may be estimated at about one half. On Friday last a storm was prevailing in the region of Savannah, from which further damage to the crop is feared.

It is evident that the absolute loss in quantity is very great, averaging fully one-half of the whole crop—but that is not the only loss. Even of that portion of the crop which has been saved, all, or nearly all, has been more or less damaged and rendered unfit for seed. That which was cut and floated off, and that which was standing was injured by the water. Almost the only exception of any moment is upon the Cape Fear, where we learn that the quality of the rice is unusually fine and totally free from damage of any kind. Would it not be as well for our planters to bear these facts in mind in saving their crops. Advantage might result to themselves and others.

The present issue of the Fayetteville Carolinian announces the retirement of R. K. Bryan, Esq., from the editorial management of that paper, which will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Wm. J. Yates. (one of the late firm of Bryan & Yates), a gentleman who has long been connected with the publishing department of the paper, under whose auspices we have no doubt the Carolinian will give entire satisfaction to its patrons, and do good service in the Democratic cause. We wish Mr. Yates the utmost success.

Mr. Bryan takes leave of his patrons and of the position which he has filled so ably and efficiently, in the following handsome valedictory:

Valedictory.  
The present issue of this paper will close my connection with it. Three years have elapsed since I took charge of its editorial department. Within that period I have received many instances of friendship from my political friends, and much kindness from those of the opposite party. Owing to your favor and kindness, my success in the business of publishing has been more than commensurate with my efforts. Indifferent health has frequently prevented me from giving the attention to the paper, which was requisite; nevertheless, through the indulgence of the public it has prospered to a degree beyond my reasonable expectations. These marks of public approbation I trust that I duly appreciate. It is no mere restless, nor petty vexation that induces me to quit my present position. A due regard to health requires that I should give up the confinement and mental excitement incident to the editorial chair, for the bodily exercise of an outdoor life. To the patrons of the Carolinian, and to my friends of the editorial fraternity, I bid a kind farewell. May we meet many times hereafter.

R. K. BRYAN.

Aid to Savannah.  
Our neighbor of the Herald has already received some contributions, and is prepared to receive and forward more, for the relief of our suffering brethren of Savannah. The object is a good one, and appeals to the kindest sympathies of our people on behalf of a sister city in her distress. Push forward the movement. Those who can't give large sums can give something.

ALL GLORY AND NO PAY.—Some of our exchanges are glorifying over the promotion of certain gentlemen, representing the country abroad, as Charges, who have been elevated, by an act of the last session of Congress, into the positions of Resident Ministers. Unfortunately, Congress forgot to add anything to their pay, so that the honor is rather barren.

We are pained to learn that the eldest son of Dr. James F. McRee, Jr., a boy of eight or nine years of age, met with a serious accident on Sunday afternoon—a horse, on which he was riding, having become unmanageable, and he, in attempting to get down, had his foot caught in the stirrup, and was dragged some distance. It is feared that the brain has sustained some injury.

Bishop Wainwright, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died in New York last week, after an illness of four weeks.

Bishop Gartland, Catholic Bishop of Savannah, died in that city, on the 20th, of yellow fever. Bishop Barron, of the same Church, had died the preceding week, of asthma, brought to a crisis by his severe labors in attendance upon the sick.

The yellow fever is increasing in New Orleans.—There seems to be no abatement in Charleston or Savannah. The record of deaths in these cities shows an immense preponderance of unacclimated foreigners—amounting to four-fifths of all the mortality.

The Goldsboro' "New Era," comes to us considerably enlarged and improved. It is a very valuable agricultural paper, and we trust that its list as well as its limits may be extended.

18 deaths by yellow fever in Charleston for the 24 hours ending Sept. 20th, 10 P. M.

\$130,000 of Government Stocks were redeemed last week, at the Treasury.

For the Journal.

CONWAYBORO', S. C., Sept. 20th, 1854.  
A meeting of the citizens of Horry District convened in the Court House, on the 3d inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of building a Plank Road from Conwayboro' to Fair Bluff, N. C.

The meeting was organized by calling Col James Beatty to the Chair, and appointing B. E. Sessions Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman in a few appropriate remarks.  
Col Robert Munro then offered the following resolutions:  
Resolved, That it is expedient to connect Conwayboro' with Fair Bluff, N. C., on the Wilmington & Manchester R. R., by a Plank Road, and that the same be published, in compliance with an act of the Legislature, passed in 1850, and that notice of the same be given, in compliance with the laws of North Carolina.

Resolved, That a survey be employed to survey the public lands of Conwayboro' and Fair Bluff, in order to determine the nearest route for a Plank Road to the same, from this place, and that he be allowed five hundred dollars for defraying the expenses of said survey, which amount shall be considered as a stock in the Road, provided it is built.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to carry out the above resolutions.  
Col Munro advocated the resolutions, in a masterly speech, setting forth advantages of the Road, and the prosperity which would result from its being built. After which, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Under the fourth resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as the committee, viz: Thomas W. Beatty, Alva Smith, Isaac Lee, Dr. A. J. Drake and Saml C. Johnson.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Marion Star, Pee Dee Times, and the Wilmington papers.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

After which, the meeting adjourned.  
JAMES BEATTY, Chm'n.  
B. E. SESSIONS, Sec'y.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Three Days Later From Europe.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Royal mail steamship Arabia was telegraphed below at one o'clock this afternoon, and reached her wharf at four o'clock. She sailed from Liverpool on the 9th of September, and therefore brings three days later intelligence from England and all parts of the continent.

The news, although not important, is of a highly interesting character.  
The London money market drooping. Since the sailing of the Atlantic, flour has advanced one shilling and wheat three pence. Corn had declined expense.—But the other leading articles of the Liverpool market no material change in the quotations.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool, for the week ending Sept. 9, amounted to 43,000 bales. According to McClellan's Circular, the quotations are the same as per Atlantic.

The London money market continued in a very easy condition. Consols closed at 95½—no change from the seat of war.—The artillery and troops having embarked for the Crimea, the greatest anxiety is felt as the time approaches for intelligence respecting the first demonstration against Sebastopol.—The latest despatch from Vienna states that the allies were rapidly approaching Crimea. Marshal St. Arnaud, at Constantinople on the 2d, to take command of the allies, and to consider the refusal of her ultimatum by Russia as a *cassus belli*.

The advances from Asia are of an important character. The fortress of Bayazid had been blown up. The Circassians, under their celebrated chief, Schamyl, had taken the Russians in Georgia completely by surprise. They destroyed upwards of two hundred.

Orders had been transmitted to the Baltic for immediate return to France of the French troops under the command of Marshal d'Hilliers.

The Russians were preparing to burn Odessa, Galatz, Ibraila, and Rani, in the event of the allies forcing them to abandon those places.

MISCELLANEOUS.—It is now believed that neither Austria nor Sweden will recall their ministers from St. Petersburg.

From Prussia we have nothing new.  
Affairs in Greece are assuming a more tranquil attitude.

The people of Hungary are in a very agitated state, and fears of another revolution are apprehended.—Poland is also in a disturbed state.

No more fighting on the Danube.  
Spain is tranquil. There is some vague rumors relative to interviews between Mr. Soule and Espinero, in regard to the purchase of Cuba, but they cannot be traced to responsible source.

The Paris papers are filled with accounts of the fetes and reviews at Boulogne, in honor of Prince Albert and the young King of Portugal, and the other royal visitors.

The weather continues favorable in England and on the continent for the gathering of the crops, which prove to be very abundant.

The cholera is subsiding among the English and French troops.

THE LATE RIOT AT NEWARK.—The Hon. Rodman M. Price, Governor of New Jersey, has issued his proclamation, offering six hundred dollars reward for the discovery of the person who killed John McCarthy in the recent riot, and also a reward of three hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of each and every person or persons employed in aiding or abetting in the breaking into and destroying the property of the German Catholic Church. The proclamation concludes as follows:  
"It should be to all citizens of New Jersey a subject of deep regret and mortification that a holy sanctuary has been ruthlessly invaded in the usually well-ordered city of Newark; and in view of the dangerous and disastrous consequences likely to result from an offence so humiliating and so subversive of the peace and good order of society, and so violative of the Christian respect, estimation, and sacred reverence entertained by our citizens for the House dedicated to the worship of Almighty God and the principles of free religious toleration recognised by our constitution and laws, I do hereby enjoin all magistrates and other officers entrusted with the execution of the laws, to be vigilant in detecting and bringing to punishment all such offenders; and I invoke the public sentiment to cultivate, by examples of moderation and forbearance, a feeling of order and harmony in the community."

From the South Carolinian.

Having stated that it was owing to the obstinacy of the Post Office Department that the South Carolina Railroad Company declined to carry a semi-daily mail, it is due to the Postmaster-General to publish the following letter, which has been sent by the gentleman to whom it was addressed:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 28, 1854.  
Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., with one from Gen. Harlee, dated 21st ult., and to enclose herewith the report of Mr. Fleming, Superintendent of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, which was submitted to me by Gen. Harlee, and which he now desires to have returned.

In answer to your inquiry what action has been taken by this department on the memorial addressed to me by the South Carolina delegation and other Southern gentlemen in Congress, on the subject of a semi-daily mail on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, I have to state that I have to state that I have been entirely unable to effect the desired improvement, owing to the unyielding demand of said Railroad Companies, for a higher rate of compensation than can be allowed consistently with the settled line of policy which in the interests of this department compel me to pursue in such cases. They demand \$300 per mile, in order to place them upon an equality with some other roads, which pay \$250 per mile. My firm conviction is that such a rate is too high for double daily mail service on any railroad. No contract or arrangement has been or will be made by me at that rate, and I am determined, if the question shall come before me, not to renew the existing one to which reference is had.

It is a remarkable fact that no railroads in the country, other than those from New York to Wilmington, and Baltimore to Cumberland, Maryland, in Duplin county, on Friday, 15th inst., Mr. ANSON WADE, in the 58th year of his age.

Death's not for one alone!  
It's e'iding everywhere!  
It takes away the old—  
The young it does not spare. [Cont.]

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 21.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to P. M. Elliott.

Sept. 22.—Agnes H. Ward, Moore, from Little River, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores, to Pierce & Dudley.

Steamer Spruce, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokelen.

Sept. 22.—Daniel S. Mershon, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth, with naval stores.

Sept. 22.—Charles Henry, Taylor, from Black River, to A. H. VanBokelen, with naval stores.

Sept. 22.—French Ship America (of Marseilles), Movella, from Genoa bound to Marseilles, laden with rum and sugar, to O. L. Fillyaw.

The American encountered the late gale, during which she lost mizzen and foremast, and received other damage.

Sept. 23.—Schr. J. Harvey, Burns, from Curacao, to T. C. Worth, with naval stores.

Sept. 23.—D. H. Baldwin, Sands, from Baltimore, to Russell & Co., with naval stores.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Onslow county, to Rankin & Martin, with naval stores.

Schr. Emma, Jones, from Boston, to Pierce & Dudley, with naval stores.

Schr. Brigg Albert, from Boston, to Pierce & Dudley, with naval stores.

Schr. Propeller Equator, Price, from Philadelphia, to Mershon, with naval stores.

Schr. Banjo, Franklin, McFadden, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourne & Co., with naval stores.

Schr. Hal J. DeRosier, Block, from New York, to DeRosier & Brown, with naval stores.

Schr. Jane N. Baker, Somers, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harris, with naval stores.

Schr. Laura Whitehurst, from Hyde county, to A. Morgan, with naval stores.

Schr. Volant, Moore, from Onslow county, to Rankin & Martin, with naval stores.

Schr. Albion, Newcomb, from Onslow county, to Rankin & Martin, with naval stores.

Schr. Charles Roberts, Littleton, from Boston, to Rankin & Martin, with naval stores.

Schr. L. J. Jones, from New York, to T. C. Worth, with naval stores.

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THE CHOLERA.—Nothing more is known of the cause of this mysterious disease than when it first commenced, its destructive march. The London Times, in an article on the ravages of the plague in the allied armies, says that the ships at sea, the crews of which live by rule, and escape the temptations and vicissitudes of diet and climate by land, have suffered as severely as the land forces, and some of them have lost as many as one-tenth of their seamen and marines. The Times states that even after the vessels had put to sea to change the air of the coast, a blast of hot air from the land seemed to have struck them at one particular moment, on the afternoon of the 14th of August, after which many of the stoutest hands on board sickened and died, medicine being of no avail. The plague, however, lasted but a short time, and seemed to have passed over them as it came in the air.

MARRIED.  
In Bladen county, by J. H. Clark, Esq., on the 20th of September, Mr. JAMES W. MESHAW, to Miss SARAH RANSOM. Also, at the same time and place by J. H. Clark, Esq., Mr. DANIEL MESHAW, to Miss LYDIA JOHNSON, all of Bladen.

DIED.  
In Charleston, S. C., on the 15th inst., Miss CAROLINE S. CRAIG, aged 25 years, a native of this place. On the 22d ult., at the residence of his father in Grimes county, Texas, ROBERT C., son of J. W. S. West, in the twentieth year of his age.

Deceased was a native of Wayne county, N. C., from whence he came to Texas in January 1838, and resided in the country for many years, by the openness and manliness of his deportment, won many friends in his new home. He died quietly and peacefully.

As father's gate when storms are o'er—  
As gently sighs the eye of day,  
He lies a wave along the shore,